pleted, and will shortly be made available in England. Western Australia and Tasmania have decided, at a later stage than the other States, also to issue suitable books, but these will probably not be distributed before the departure of the party.

As the full programme of the meeting is still subject to amendment, it may be withheld for the present. The presidential address will be divided between Melbourne and Sydney, and the sectional presidential addresses will be distributed in the following way:—

Adelaide: Geography and Agriculture (part i.).
Melbourne: Mathematics and Physics, Chemistry, Zoology, Economics and Statistics, Physiology (part i.).
Sydney: Geology, Engineering, Anthropology, Botany, and Education.
Brisbane: Physiology (part ii.) and Agriculture (part ii.).

For ordinary business the sections will meet only in Sydney and Melbourne. Australian papers will occupy one-third of the available time in all sections, except those dealing with geology, zoology, geography, anthropology and botany, in which the proportion will be one-half. Perhaps the most important of all the local contributions will be an account by Dr. Douglas Mawson of the scientific results of the recent Australian expedition to Antarctica. Dr. Mawson is generously postponing his announcement until this meeting: it will add a very distinctively Australian element to the proceedings of several sections, particularly of that concerned with geography.

Citizens' lectures are being undertaken in each centre, either by the Workers' Educational Association, Trades-Hall or University Extension Board, or a joint committee of two or more of these bodies. The following lectures and discourses are to be delivered during the meeting:

Perth, W.A.: July 28, Why we investigate the ocean, Prof. W. A. Herdman; July 31, Stars and their movements, Prof. A. S. Eddington; August 2, The primitive methods of making fire, and their survival for ceremonial purposes, H. Balfour; August 3, The electrical action of the human heart, Dr. A. D. Waller. *Kalgoorlie*: School inspection: a review and retrospect, or Mining education in England, C. A. Buckmaster. *Adelaide*: August 10, The æther of space, Sir Oliver J. Lodge; August 11, Ancient hunters, Prof. W. J. Sollas. *Melbourne*: August 17, Mimicry, Prof. E. B. Poulton; August 18, The Greenwich Observatory, Dr. F. W. Dyson. *Sydney*: August 21, Primitive man, Prof. G. Elliot Smith; August 24, Atoms and electrons, Sir Ernest Rutherford. *Brisbane*: August 28, The materials of life, Prof. H. E. Armstrong; Wireless Telegraphy, Prof. G. W. O. Howe; August 31, The place of physiology in general education, Sir E. A. Schäfer. Public lectures (to which members of the association are not admitted as such) will also be delivered as follows:—*Adelaide*: "Saving and Spending," Prof. E. C. K. Gonner. *Melbourne*: "Brown Earth and Bright Sunshine," Prof. B. Moore; "The Making of a Big Gun," Dr. W. Rosenhain. *Sydney*: "Comets," Prof. H. H. Turner; "Clocks," Sir H. H. Cunynghame. *Brisbane*: "The Decorative Art of Papua," Dr. A. C. Haddon.

Excursions will form an exceedingly important part of the meeting. In Sydney, for example, half the total available time is devoted to them. With the exception of the special trips in Western Australia and Tasmania, and to Broken Hill, members will not be asked before their departure to make any selection. On arrival at each centre, however, they will be requested to fill in a form stating in order their preferences for particular excursions. A definite number of visitors will have been arranged for on each excursion, and allotment will be made on the basis of the preferences submitted. With the possible exception of a few of the more lengthy trips, it may now be taken for granted that no charges will be made upon excursions to members of the overseas party.

The fulfilment of the promise to extend private hospitality to most of the visitors in each centre is already assured. To the committees dealing with this matter, and in fact to all concerned with the organisation of the meeting, the high and increasing interest which is being taken by the general public in Australia is a source of very great satisfaction. An enthusiastic and successful meeting is certain.

NOTES.

WE greatly regret to see the announcement of the death on Saturday, May 23, in his seventy-fifth year, of Dr. P. H. Pye-Smith, F.R.S., lately vice-chancellor of the University of London and consulting physician to Guy's Hospital.

THE death, at the age of seventy-five years, is announced in the issue of *Science* for May 15, of Prof. Newton H. Winchell, formerly State geologist of Minnesota and professor of mineralogy and geology at the University of Minnesota.

INVITATIONS have been issued by the president of the Royal Society, chairman of the General Board of the National Physical Laboratory, to meet the board at the laboratory on Friday, June 19, when the various departments will be open and apparatus will be on view.

THE sixth informal spring foray of the British Mycological Society will be held in the Forest of Dean from Friday, May 29, to Tuesday, June 2. Daily forays will be made, from the Saturday to the Tuesday inclusive, and the various places to be visited will be selected on the previous evening.

THE council of the Institution of Electrical Engineers has appointed Mr. W. Duddell, F.R.S., Mr. F. Bailey, Mr. K. Edgcumbe, Mr. Haydn T. Harrison, and Prof. J. T. Morris as delegates to the British National Committee of the International Illumination Commission, and will contribute equally with the Institution of Gas Engineers towards the expenses of the committee.

AN exhibition of photographs by Mr. A. Radclyffe Dugmore, the African traveller and author of many works on photographing big game in their native haunts, is being held at the house of the Royal Photographic Society, 35 Russell Square, W.C., from May 27 until June 13 (Whit Monday and Tuesday excepted), between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m., free to the public on presentation of visiting card.

THE value of the discovery of flint implements of a very primitive type by Mr. Reid Moir at Ipswich has been widely recognised. The work of exploration has hitherto been carried on by the aid of a grant from the Royal Society. An appeal, which we trust will meet with adequate support, for a fund to assist the work has been issued by Sir A. Geikie, Sir Ray Lankester, Sir A. Evans, Sir H. Read, Prof. Marr, and Messrs. W. Whitaker and Henry Balfour. Sir Ray Lankester, whose address is 331 Upper Richmond Road, Putney, S.W., has consented to act as treasurer of the fund.

WE regret to announce the death by drowning in Ceylon of Mr. E. R. Ayrton, the Archæological Commissioner of the island. Mr. Ayrton was a valued officer of the Egyptian Exploration Fund, in which he served with Prof. Petrie at Abydos, with M. Naville and Mr. H. R. Hall at Dêr-el-Bahri, and then with Mr. Thomas Davis at the Tombs of the Kings, contributing largely to his success. He afterwards resumed explorations at Abydos, and elsewhere for the Egyptian Exploration Fund, by the members of which he was held in great respect. After a course of studies in Indian languages, he was appointed on the Archæological Survey of Ceylon, where he cooperated with Mr. H. C. P. Bell in his archæological work. His untimely death will be regretted by all students of Ceylonese antiquities.

ON Tuesday next, June 2, Prof. A. Fowler will begin a course of two lectures at the Royal Institution on celestial spectroscopy; on Thursday, June 4, Prof. Silvanus P. Thompson will deliver the first of two lectures on Faraday and the foundations of electrical engineering; and on Saturday, June 6, Mr. S. Goetze will commence a course of two lectures on studies on expression in art. The Friday evening discourse on June 5 will be delivered by Prof. W. H. Bragg on X-rays and crystalline structure, and on June 12 by his Excellency the Hon. Walter Hines Page (the American Ambassador) on some aspects of the American democracy.

AFTER the erection of the memorial window to Lord Kelvin in Westminster Abbey, there was a balance in hand from the fund collected for this purpose. This is to be disposed of by the establishment of a Kelvin gold medal to be awarded triennially as a mark of distinction achieved in engineering work of the kinds with which Lord Kelvin was especially identified. The award will be made on each occasion by a committee consisting of the presidents of the Institutions of Civil, Mechanical, and Electrical Engineers, the Institution of Naval Architects, the Iron and Steel Institute, and the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy, after the consideration of recommendations to be invited from the principal engineering societies in all parts of the world.

THE first meeting of the International Scientific Radio-Telegraphic Commission was held in Brussels on April 6, Mr. W. Duddell, F.R.S., Dr. W. H. Eccles, and Dr. E. W. Marchant representing Great Britain. The other members of the British National Committee are Prof. G. W. O. Howe, Sir Oliver Lodge, F.R.S., Sir Henry Norman, M.P., and Prof. Silvanus P. Thompson, F.R.S. It will be remembered that this International Scientific Radio-Telegraphic Commission was founded in October last for the purpose of carrying out scientific experiments in wireless telegraphy, and that by the generosity of Mr. Goldschmidt, of Brussels, the use of a large wireless station and the sum of 50,000 francs was placed at the disposal of the commission. Measurements are being made of the strength of the signals sent out from Brussels. The National Committee of each country represented on the commission organises the method of making the measurements, and arranges with experimenters to carry them out.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—"By the death of Miss Freund (NATURE, May 21, p. 299), for many years lecturer in chemistry at Newnham College, Cambridge, science has lost a devoted follower, chemistry an enthusiastic and original teacher, investigator, and writer, and her friends a wise, warm-hearted, and gentle woman. During most of her life Miss Freund laboured under a great physical disability; but she was always in her laboratory, guiding, encouraging, directing her students; whenever she had a spare hour or two she was pursuing some piece of investigation, and for many years she spent much time in the vacations in writing that remarkable book on 'Chemical Composition,' which made her well known to all chemists. Miss Freund was a genuine student of science; her work is marked by thoroughness, lucidity, sound judgment, suggestiveness, and grasp of the relative importance of different classes of facts. It is known to her friends that she was preparing a book on practical chemistry; should the manuscript be sufficiently advanced for publication to be possible, not a few teachers of chemistry will welcome the book with enthusiasm, not a few will be astonished at the thoroughness and the boldness of it."

MR. WILLIAM WEST, of Bradford, died on May 14 at his residence in Bradford from heart failure. He was a native of Woodhouse, Leeds, where he was born February 22, 1848, so that he was in his sixty-seventh year. He was brought up as a pharmaceutical chemist, carrying on business in Little Horton Lane, Bradford, in which town he settled about 1872. More than a decade later he gave up that business on becoming lecturer in botany, biology, pharmacology, and kindred subjects at the Bradford Technical College. He was a most successful teacher, and his students kept up their attendance at his classes even after the completion of their necessary courses. It is stated that his success in sending up students to the Royal College of Science was remarkable, and it is largely owing to his influence, example, and teaching that Bradford possesses an unusual number of investigators in natural science. His elder son, William West, jun., a most able botanist, died of cholera in India within a fortnight of landing to take up a biological appointment;

and the younger son, George S. West, is the present professor of botany in the University of Birmingham. Mr. West was a keen and accomplished all-round botanist, with a special preference for the cryptogamia. Of late years, in association with his son George, he concentrated upon the study of Desmidiaceæ from all parts of the world, their papers, severally and jointly, being very numerous. The monograph of British Desmidiaceæ is in course of publication by the Ray Society.

Last Friday the directors of the Cambridge Scientific Instrument Company entertained a large company at their works, among whom were many of the leading men of science in Cambridge and their lady friends. The occasion marked the completion of a further extension of the works, by which an additional floor area of 6,740 sq. ft. is provided to meet the growing necessities of the business. The works were thrown open to the visitors, who availed themselves of the privilege of passing through the various departments and inspecting the process of manufacture from raw material to finished product. A very interesting and instructive exhibit of instruments was provided, and many were to be seen in operation, and were explained by members of the staff to interested groups. We cannot do more than touch upon a few of the instruments displayed amongst a wide variety which attracted merited attention. An aerodynamic balance, which has been made for the new aeronautical laboratory of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, possesses the latest refinements for investigating the reactions upon aerofoils, a form of instrument which is sure to play a large part in the study of these problems. The string galvanometer with double vibrator arranged for electro-cardiographic work was seen in operation, the action of the heart being shown on a screen. Another instrument shown was the crack micrometer, for determining the movement taking place in cracked masonry. Two steel pins are cemented into the masonry, one on each side of the crack, and the micrometers are applied to ascertain the relative displacement in three dimensions. This instrument is used in St. Paul's Cathedral. A very comprehensive series of pyrometers was shown, including the Féry radiation and absorption pyrometers, and the Whipple-Féry closed tube pyrometer, also an automatic temperature regulator for maintaining the temperature in a gas-heated molten metal bath. Among other instruments of precision were the Darwin extensometer, Boys's radio-micrometer, and galvanometers and electroscopes of various types, besides many other instruments in great variety.

The issue of the *National Geographic Magazine* for April is chiefly devoted to a singularly interesting account by Mr. J. C. White of the little-known State of Bhutan in the lower Himalaya. A fine series of photographs adds to the value of this contribution. The writer gained the confidence of the present ruler, Maharaja Sir Ugyen Wang Chuh, who provided ample facilities for exploration. Mr. White gives an enthusiastic account of the people and their country, with its varied scenery and flora, the latter including rare varieties of orchids. He shows ample reason for rejecting the views of a high Indian official, who, so late as 1890, wrote:—"No one wishes to explore that tangle of jungle-clad and fever-stricken hills, infested with leeches and the pipsa-fly, and offering no compensating advantages to the most enterprising pioneer. Adventure looks beyond Bhutan. Science passes it by as a region not sufficiently characteristic to merit special exploration."

Mr. C. Carus-Wilson described in Nature of September 28, 1911 (vol. lxxxvii., p. 415) the "Earthquake House," erected at Comrie in 1872 through the combined efforts of the British Association and Mr. Drummond. He has now sent us a photograph of the house, and it is reproduced in the accompanying illustration. It may interest seismologists to know that Mr. Carus-Wilson is exhibiting a model of the early form of seismometer used in the "Earthquake House" in the Science Section of the Anglo-American Exhibition at Shepherd's Bush, where the details may be studied.

The "Earthquake House" at Comrie.

In the May number of the *Irish Naturalist* Dr. H. Stokes records the result of digging for remains of the "Irish elk" in bogs at Howth and Ballybetagh, County Dublin. In the latter locality no fewer than twenty-two more or less imperfect skulls, together with a number of broken bones, were discovered; but at Howth, which had been previously worked, only three skulls and three skeletons were obtained. In Mulligan's Bay, County Wicklow, two skeletons, six skulls, and five shed antlers were dug up.

The *Malta Chronicle* of May 1 announces the discovery on "Il Gebla tal General," otherwise known as "Fungus Rock," in the island of Gozo, of a new local form of the wall-lizard, which has been named (where not stated) by Dr. G. Giulia *Lacerta muralis*, var. *generalensis*. It is stated to have the back black with yellowish-green spots, the flanks bluish, the under-parts brick-red, the legs black, and the tail maroon, with a black tip. Specimens of the Gozo wall-lizard are, we understand, *desiderata* in the Natural History Museum.

In the *Field* of May 23 is reproduced a lithograph, drawn by G. Scharf, and printed by Hullmandel in 1836, representing the four Nubian giraffes brought to London in May of that year by Mr. Thibaut, the agent of the Zoological Society, and his party of Arab attendants, all of whom are included in the picture. In the heading to the accompanying letterpress it is stated that these were the first living giraffes received in England; but the writer has evidently forgotten George IV.'s giraffe, received at Windsor in 1827, of which an account is given by Mr. Lydekker in the Zoological Society's Proceedings for 1904 (vol ii., p. 339).

As reported in the *Times* of May 21, an international conference was held last week at the Foreign Office, with Lord Chelmsford as president, for the purpose of devising more efficient measures for the protection of elephants and rhinoceroses in Africa The conference, which included representatives of all European States possessing territory in Africa, was summoned at the instigation of Mr. Woosnam, the game-warden of British East Africa. Existing regulations for the protection of elephants and rhinoceroses are, it appears, not observed equally throughout African territories; and without such equality it is obvious that their efficiency must be greatly impaired. One of the points in which revision of existing legislation is imperative relates to the size of elephants' tusks for export. According to the *Times* of May 26, the conference is understood to have finished its labours and to have arrived at an agreement, which, when ratified by the Governments concerned, will prove a distinct step in advance. The recommendations to the respective Governments are believed to include the formation and maintenance of sanctuaries for elephants and rhinoceroses in suitable localities. The shooting of these animals is to be permitted only on licences, the conditions of which are to be made as nearly as possible identical in the different territories. In the case of rhinoceroses, absolute protection is recommended for a number of years, and, as regards ivory, the standard weight for export is to be raised to 10 kilos, or more than 22 lb.

The Board of Trade and the Natural History Branch of the British Museum are to be congratulated on the results of their joint efforts to obtain a census of the number of cetaceans stranded annually on the British coasts. The scheme was initiated in 1912 by the issue of a circular to Receivers of Wrecks, instructing them to report by telegraph to the museum all cases of stranded whales, porpoises, and dolphins that came under their notice. This was followed by the issue in 1913 to coastguard officers of a leaflet intended to aid in the identification of species, and to indicate the essential points of distinction between a porpoise and a shark—animals which, strange to say, are frequently confounded with one another by non-scientific persons. The results of the census are summarised by Dr. S. F. Harmer in a "Report on Cetacea Stranded on the British Coasts during 1913," just issued by the British Museum (price 1*s.* 6*d.*) The total number of stranded cetaceans reported during that year was seventy-six, a few of which were, however, sharks. The identification of species, as might have been expected, was not very satisfactory, but the inquiry, as shown in maps accompanying the report, has brought out very clearly the fact that the great bulk of the strandings occurs on the east coast, especially in Norfolk and Lincolnshire, during the late summer and autumn. To what extent this is dependent on the migrations of herrings is a question which cannot at present receive a decisive answer. Incidentally, the census has been the means of securing a certain number of specimens of the rare species for the museum.

During the five years it has been in existence, the International Institute of Agriculture has performed a useful function by publishing monthly a bulletin of agricultural intelligence and plant diseases. In addition to a very large number of abstracts of scientific papers with an agricultural bias, the current number (vol. v., No. 3) contains original articles by recognised authorities on agricultural education in the Argentine, moor cultivation in Germany, entomological work in Hungary, and the cattle industry in Britain. The latter paper, by Prof. Robert Wallace and Mr. J. A. S. Watson, raises several interesting points on the rise and fall in the number of the different classes of live stock during the period for which trustworthy data are available. Since 1878 the number of cattle in the United Kingdom has shown a steady increase from 9¾ millions to almost 12 millions, while the number of sheep in the same period has shown somewhat rapid fluctuation without any marked tendency either in one direction or the other. There is a large export trade in pedigree cattle from Great Britain, and during the five years 1906–10, this averaged almost 5000 head, of which rather more than 3000 were breeding animals of an average value of about 60*l.* On the other hand, a very large importation of young store animals and others ready for fattening is carried on, the extent of which may to some extent be judged from the fact that Ireland supplies about half a million stores annually. The increased attention which is being devoted to the improvement of dairy stock is reflected in the very rapid development of milk record societies and also in the greatly increased prices that are now being paid for pedigree dairy stock.

The Geological Society of Glasgow has always been noted for the original researches published in its Transactions, and it is fortunate in the cooperation of professional workers and keen local amateurs. The discussions are reported, and this is usually a stimulus to debate. In part i. of vol. xv., published in 1914, Alexander Scott reviews the pitchstones of Arran, and shows that the order of crystallisation of the constituents and the occurrence of tridymite raise questions of interest in view of modern researches on silica and the silicates. A. Stevens takes us as far as Stornoway, and suggests that the coarse conglomerate, so well seen east of the town, and generally regarded as a relic of Torridonian strata, may be in reality of Triassic age. G. W. Tyrrell, dealing with the Carrick Hills near Ayr furnishes one of his careful studies in petrography. J. W. Gregory, attracted towards geographical subjects, uses the Campsie Fells as a text for an essay upon cirques. Matthès's observations on "nivation," which leads to the sinking of a snow-patch into a hollow worked out by frost and thaw upon its margins, might well be added to those quoted in favour of the "meteoric theory" of the origin of cirques. The edges of certain plateaus in Spitsbergen, as Prof. Gregory knows better than most geologists, afford excellent evidence of the potency of "nivation." This paper will lead to the further consideration of one of the commonest and most puzzling surface-forms of our British highlands.

A VERY elaborate gravimetric survey of Italy has been undertaken by Prof. V. Reina and Dr. G. Cassinis, the observations being published in the *Memorie della R. Accademia dei Lincei,* vol. ix., p. 5. The apparatus used consisted in a modification of Sterneck's pendulum, the apparatus being connected with a wall table witn a bipendular support. The stations chosen were Rome, Leghorn, Arcetri, Genoa, Vienna, and Potsdam, the two latter serving as bases of comparison. The uncorrected values observed for g at these stations exceeded 980 by 0·367, 0·534, 0·491, 0·557, 0·860, and 1·275 cm./sec.^{2}, and the corrected values reduced to sea-level by the use of various formulæ are in every case, except one in excess of the values, calculated for the corresponding latitude from the Potsdam formula, the excesses being in every case less than 0·1 cm./sec.^{2}.

THE present year marks the tenth anniversary of the Aerodynamic Institute of Koutchino, which was founded on the initiative of its director, Dr. D. P. Riabouchinsky, for the purpose of researches on fluid pressures and other problems connected with aerial navigation. The main laboratory is equipped with wind tunnels, whirling tables, apparatus for testing propellers, and, in short, all the necessary appliances for experimental work, while attached to the institute there is a hydrodynamic laboratory where use is made of a small river called the Pékhorka. The staff consists of Dr. Riabouchinsky, three assistants, six mechanics, and several workmen. The published work alone includes investigations on propellers, rotation of plates and oscillation of pendulums in a current, and effects of the size of tubes on air currents passing through them, as well as papers of a more mathematical character. A descriptive pamphlet has been published in connection with the present occasion. It is printed by J. N. Kouchnereff, of Pimenoskaïa, but is probably obtainable from the director. It might, however, have been safer if Dr. Riabouchinsky had left the question of locomotion through interplanetary space to M. Jules Verne and Mr. H. G. Wells.

THREE communications from the physical laboratory of the University of Leyden which have reached us are of exceptional interest. The first is a reprint of the address which Prof. Onnes delivered before the Swedish Academy on the receipt of the Nobel Prize for 1913. It describes the apparatus and the methods adopted for the production of extremely low temperatures at Leyden, and is well illustrated. The second is a report by Prof. Onnes to the third international congress on refrigeration held at Washington and Chicago last year. It deals with the work done in the professor's laboratory since the last meeting of the congress in Vienna. The chief results relate to radioactivity, magnetic susceptibility and electrical resistance at temperatures down to 2° or 3° absolute. Radio-activity remains unchanged, the susceptibility of paramagnetic substances decreases below the values given by Curie's law of variation inversely as the absolute temperature, and in some cases reaches a maximum and decreases for temperatures lower still. The resistivities of metals decrease and almost disappear at temperatures 10° or 20° above the absolute zero. The third paper is a report to the same congress on low-temperature thermometry by Prof. Onnes. He advocates the substitution of the helium for the hydrogen thermometer as the standard scale for low temperatures. If the nitrogen thermometer has to be substituted for the hydrogen thermometer at high temperatures, he would suggest that the helium scale should extend up to 100° C., and the nitrogen scale begin at that point. As auxiliary thermometers for low temperatures he recommends platinum or gold resistance thermometers, but in both cases it is necessary to calibrate the resistance thermometer by comparison with a helium thermometer at a considerable number of points on account of the strong curvature of the resistance-temperature curve at very low temperatures.

As a supplementary note to the article on the "Total Eclipse of 1914 in Turkey and Persia," which appeared in last week's NATURE, attention should be directed to the Map of Armenia by the late H. F. B. Lynch, on the scale of 1 : 1,000,000, published by Mr. Edward Stanford, Ltd. The map is in a very useful and portable form, and covers the whole country from Trebizond to Tabriz. It can be obtained apart from Mr. Lynch's book.

OUR ASTRONOMICAL COLUMN.

COMET 1914*b* (ZLATINSKY).—A Kiel circular dated May 20, and an appendix to *Astronomische Nachrichten,* No. 4736, give the following elements and ephemeris, calculated by Prof. H. Kobold, of Zlatinsky's comet (1914*b*), based on observations on May 16, 17, and 18:—

Elements.

T = 1914 May 8·3618 Berlin M.T.

$$\left.\begin{array}{l}\omega = 116^\circ\ 17{\cdot}85' \\ \text{☊} = 32\ \ 43{\cdot}22 \\ i = 112\ \ 56{\cdot}31\end{array}\right\}1914{\cdot}0$$

$\log q = 9{\cdot}73478$

Ephemeris 12h. Berlin M.T.

		R.A.		Dec.		Mag.
		h. m. s.		°		
May 27	...	7 12 42	...	+31 30·6	...	5·8
28	...	7 25 55	...	28 37·9		
29	...	7 37 41	...	25 49·5	...	6·1
30	...	7 48 8	...	23 7·4	...	6·2
31	...	7 57 30	...	20 33·2		
June 1	...	8 5 51	...	18 7·6		
2	...	8 13 19	...	15 51·1		
3	...	8 20 2	...	13 43·7	...	6·7
4	...	8 26 5	...	+11 45·0		